

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16. 1735.

910 15.



It is yet uncertain what Turn the Affairs of Europe will take; the Scales seem to hang exactly even, and a very small additional Weight thrown into either, will probably determine the Point, that is, will either produce a firm and lasting Peace to Europe, or plunge it into a general War.

HOWEVER, I cannot think but things begin to look with a more favourable Aspect than they did some time ago: The French, notwithstanding all their Artifices to conceal it, seem to have abated something of that Impetuosity and Fire which they set out with at the Commencement of the War; they act with more caution and Reserve; and the Summer is now wearing away, without any thing being done, either in Italy or on the Rhine; the Allies are disconcerted among themselves; the Arrival of the Spanish Forces under the Duke de Montemar, has been to far from forwarding the Designs of those confederate Princes, that it has thrown some Obstacles in their Way, which it will be found difficult to surmount: It has, in particular check'd the Ardour of the King of Sardinia, who very evidently looks with Jealousy on the Spaniards, as in Probability the Spaniards do with Contempt upon him; the necessary Consequence of which must be at first Misunderstandings, Divisions, Delays, Oppositions to one another's Counsels and Purposes, if it does not end at last, which is not at all unlikely, in an open Rupture between them.

AND we have already seen one plain Effect of this Jealousy and Distrust, that the King of Sardinia entertains of Spain, and that is the deferring the Siege of Mantua, after so much Preparation, and so well provided as the Allies were to undertake it; for such Delay, a Matter of such great Concernment, upon the success of which the Fate of Italy in a great measure depends, can be imputed to no other Cause; for what could have prevented their Design? The Retreat of Count Konigsegg, left them a fair and open Field to act in, without danger of Interruption or Disturbance; they had no Enemy without, and but a small Garrison within, to encounter; and the Importance of the Place is such, that if there had been a perfect Union and Harmony among themselves, it would not have admitted a Moment's Doubt, but that they should have made themselves Masters of it, with all imaginable Dispatch and Expedition.

For while the Imperialists are in Possession of Mantua, the rest of Italy may be recovered as soon as it is lost; whoever keeps the Field is Master of the Country; there are no Places of Defense, no strongholds, no fortify'd Towns, I mean none, besides Mantua, that can stop the Progress of a victorious Army to any considerable Purpose; if therefore Count Konigsegg should, with the Troops that are now on their March to reinforce him, return back, and be able to bring the Allies to an Engagement, upon no very disadvantageous Terms to himself, the Success of that Battle would immediately restore the Emperor's Affairs in Italy; for the Army of the Allies being once broke, in all Probability be intirely destroy'd or dispers'd, and never able to make Head again.

For without doubt, the overbearing Behaviour of the Spaniards, and their Design, which manifests itself visibly enough now, to give to Don Carlos the Emperor's Dominions in Italy, has by this Time, taught the King of Sardinia his Error, and he will not be very fond of impoverishing his Country, and run the hazard of ruining himself, to support a Cause, which other is to receive all the Benefit from; for in the situation which that Prince is at present, he resembles little the Beasts that went a Hunting with the Lion, and may divert himself with the Chace, but he will be allowed no Share of the Prey.

One Defeat therefore of the Allied Forces may terminate the War in Italy in favour of the Emperor, which is not yet impossible to happen, from the fertile and active Spirit of Count Konigsegg, when fresh forces join him; and if that should be the Case, the King of Sardinia will understand his own Interest too well, to give a Passage through his Country to another Army from France, if that Crown should be in a Condition to send another; and it is besides very likely too,

that the Way may be then block'd up, both to the French and Spaniards by Sea, by the united Fleets of England and Holland.

AND indeed by all the Accounts that have lately come over, the Dutch seem at last to be brought into such a Temper and Disposition, by the powerful Negotiations, and the great Weight and Influence of the British Minister at the Hague, that there is no reason to doubt, but that as soon as the Nature of their Deliberations, and the Forms of their Government will give them Leave, they will enter into the most effectual Measures, with the Crown of Great Britain, to restore the Tranquillity of Europe; and laying aside, or at least suspending their Domestick Animosities and Divisions (a Weed natural to the Soil of all Free Governments) they will join heartily in the common Cause, and rouse up the ancient Spirit of their Republick, which under the Direction of the illustrious Princes of the House of Orange, makes so great a Figure in History.

WHAT better or wiser Part could Great Britain then take, than to make use of her utmost Efforts and Endeavours, to prevail with the Dutch to act in concert with her, in the present Conjunction, and to concur in Measures so much for the Honour and Interest of both Nations? This was certainly the only Method to be pursued, and what was incumbent on us to do, before we declared ourselves, or enter'd into the War; and if it should succeed, as there is reason to hope, it is very well worth all the Time that has been employ'd about it.

For Great Britain and Holland united in one common Band of Friendship and Alliance, reciprocally assisting and assisted by each other, can give Law to the most Powerful of their Neighbours; but if, on the Contrary, there happens to be a Jealousy, Disagreement, or Coldness between them; if they do not act with that mutual Trust and Confidence in one another, which is almost essentially necessary to the very Being of their respective States, Holland will soon lie at the Mercy of the first Invader, and England lose so much of its Weight in the Balance of Europe, as the Addition of the other thrown into the Scale, amounts to.

AND I believe there is no doubt to be made, but that if Holland had done her Part, and would have seconded the Endeavours of England, and have pursued the same vigorous Measures as we were prepared to have done, if she would have joined cordially with us, the Union of France and Spain would not have appear'd so formidable, nor the Terror of their Arms so great, as to have given any extraordinary Uneasiness or Apprehension to any other Power in Europe; we shoud in all human Probability have been able to put a Stop to that Torrent of Success, as some People, to serve certain Purposes, affect to call it, which they have been flush'd with; and have oblig'd them to confine themselves within the Extent of their own Dominions.

IF, therefore, the Progress that the Arms of France and Spain have made, is likely to turn the Balance too much on their Side, or to become dangerous to the Liberties of Europe, who ought to be accountable for it? Not surely the British M—y, who did every thing that lay in them to prevent it, consistent with the Interest of England, and without subjecting their own Nation to take the whole Burthen of the War upon themselves: If the Dutch, who are so much more nearly concerned to give a Check to the exorbitant Power of France, and who have formerly suffered so much from it, did not think fit to enter into any Measures for that End, or to advance one Step, or raise one Man, in order to contribute thereto; what would have been the Clamour, if we should have precipitated ourselves into this War alone, unsupported and unassisted by them? Should not we have been called the Tools and Dupes of the Dutch, exhausting our Treasure and spilling our Blood, in so profuse a Manner, in a Cause which so immediately affected them, and so remotely ourselves, while they all the Time would have enjoyed all the Fruits and Advantages of Peace; and have reap'd the Benefit of some of the most beneficial Branches of our Commerce, by remaining Neuter, which we should have lost, by engaging in what may more properly be called their Quarrel, than our own?

WITH what Colour of Justice and Reason can the Administration be charged with Negligence, Remissness, or Want of a due Regard to the true Interest of their Country in not declaring War against France and

Spain, before we have fortified ourselves by an Alliance with the States General? To restrain those two Powers within their due Bounds, and to prevent their overrunning the Emperor, and destroying the Balance of Power on the Continent, is the Care and Concern of all Christendom; but not particularly ours: The Storm is at a great Distance, and hardly to be perceived by us; but it hangs directly over the Heads of the rest; and it may burst and spend all its Fury upon them, without ever hurting us: Ought we then to stand single in the Breach, or to take upon ourselves the greatest Share of the War, who have the least Concern in the Consequences of it? Italy may be canton'd out among the Allies; Don Carlos may be supported and confirmed in the Possession of Naples and Sicily; and Holland may become a Province to France; and yet the Dominions of Great Britain may remain secure and untouched; and the Crown sit safe and easy on the Head of his Majesty and his Successors. We shall always be able to defend ourselves, as we did before the Seven Provinces had shook off the Spanish Yoke, and erected themselves, under the Assurance and Protection of England, into a free State, when the House of Austria was much more potent and formidable than the House of Bourbon is now.

NOT that I would in the least endeavour to insinuate, that such an Acceision of Power to the House of Bourbon would be of no Consequence to us; or that we ought not to take all reasonable Measures to defeat the ambitious Projects which they may have in View: Let those, whose more immediate Interest it is, but exert a proper Spirit upon this Occasion, and Great Britain will soon shew, that she wants neither Resolution nor Power to rise up in the Defence of the Liberties of Europe, which she has already given an illustrious Example of, and convinced the World, that her Allies may depend upon, and be always safe under her Protection, against the Menaces or insults of any Power, how great and formidable soever.

BUT indeed to have made ourselves a Party in the present War, and, in the mean time, have left Holland in the quiet Enjoyment of her Neutrality, would have been such a Solecism in Politicks, as is fit Doctrine only for the Daily Post, and Writers of that Class to advance; but could never have entered into the Head of any reasonable Man, whatever Party he might be of.

ACCORDINGLY we find the Conduct that the M—y has observed on this Occasion, has been in exact Conformity to the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, who, on the Opening of the Session in January 1734, deliver it as their Opinion, 'that the Crown of Great Britain ought to come to no Determination, till the Result of the Councils of other Powers in the same Situation with us, is known, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, and to concert with them such Measures as shall be thought most advisable for the common Safety, and for restoring the Peace of Europe.'

AND this appears to have been not only the Sense of the Majority, but even of those too, who give the greatest Opposition to the Administration upon all other Occasions. However they may differ in other Points, the Gentlemen on both Sides were unanimous in this; and in all the Debates upon the Subject of the present War, in which the Interest of England, and the Conduct of the M—y have been very sufficiently and thoroughly canvassed, it was generally understood and agreed by all Parties, to be a very right Measure for England to keep out of the War, till the Dutch can be prevailed on to come into it.

Cremona, July 6.

THE French and Piedmontese Troops quartered about this City, are to stay in them till the end of August. The Duke de Montemar has dispatched several Expresses to Naples and Sicily, to hasten the Embarkation of the Troops he is promised, as also of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition. He has left but 4000 Spaniards in the Neighbourhood of Mantua, and the Place is but half block'd up. With the rest of his Troops he is drawing near Mirandola, to join that Siege. The Allies having begun to cut down Trees in the Space and between the Casements of



ton, the commanding Officer there has broke down the four Caffey's leading from the City to the other Side of the Lake, to stop the Communication between the Inhabitants and the Enemy.

Modena, July 6. Three thousand Spanish Foot Soldiers have passed the Po, to reinforce their Countrymen at the Blockade of Mirandola, and to turn it into a Siege. The Duke de Montemar, notwithstanding his great Preparations, does not propose to besiege Mantua till the Beginning of September. 'Tis reported, that they begin to want Provisions in the latter, especially Fuel and fresh Meat; but tho' this is not certain, we are assured, that there are 180 Cannon mounted on the Ramparts. We hear, that the Countess of Konigsegg is set out from Verona, in order to follow her Husband to Vienna. She has no less than 200 Mules to carry her rich Equipage. The Imperial Army is posted for the present near Roveredo, expecting a great Reinforcement; and we hear, that they are impelling Men over all the Country of Trent.

Verona, July 9. The Count de Konigsegg is just arrived here, and we are assured, that after he has waited on the Emperor, and conferred with his Ministers, he will repair to several Courts of Germany, afterwards to the Army of the Empire, and from thence to the King of Great Britain at Hanover. The Emperor having directed Letters to the Elector of Bavaria, to persuade him to consent to the Muscovite Troops crossing the Upper Palatinate in the Way to the Rhine, some say he has complied, provided he may send a Body of his own Troops, to take Care that the Russians keep to the Route assigned them, without turning to the Right Hand or to the Left. Since the Arrival of Couriers at Court from Hanover, Dresden, and Petersberg, they give out, that there is a new Quadruple Alliance on Foot, in order to prevent the further Aggrandisement of the Powers in Alliance against the House of Austria.

Frankfort, July 16. 'Tis said, that a Courier having been intercepted, going from Paris to Munich, with Letters which came to the Sight of Prince Eugene, he ordered 10,000 Men to follow the 4 Imperial Regiments that were lately commanded to march to Bavaria, the Elector of which Country is forming a Camp upon his own Frontiers.

Hamburg, July 16. By the late Treaty between the Kings of France and Sweden, the latter has engaged not to enter into any Alliance that may be prejudicial to the former. Certain new Proposals having been made to the King of Prussia, he answered, that they were not consonant with his Neutrality, and therefore he could by no Means accept of them. That Prince, who is arrived at Potsdam in his Way to Stettin, is far from being well. 'Tis reported at Cleves, that the Russian Auxiliaries are to join Count Konigsegg's Army, and raise the Blockade of Mantua.

Heidelberg, July 17. Thursday last the famous Partisan la Croix, and six other French Officers, were carried under a good Guard, to Prince Eugene's Quarters at Bruchsal, and next Day they were conducted from thence to Hailbron, where, by his Highness's particular Orders, they are to have good Quarters and handsome Treatment; but we hear that he has refused to discover to his Highness any Thing of the Design of the Marshal de Coigny and the Count de Belliste.

Paris, July 19. We hear that the Grand Seignior being informed, that the Czarina had made a Treaty with the Persians, by which she abandons all the Conquests made in that Country by the late Peter the Great, on Condition that Thamas Kouli-Kan continue the War against the Turks with all his Forces, his Highness had given Orders to the Chan of the Tartars to enter Muscovy with 60 or 80,000 Men, till he can send a more considerable Army thither.

'Tis said, that Orders are issued to fortify Graveling towards the Sea, and to erect a Fort there, with a Highway of 30 Feet wide, along the Canal from that Town to St. Omer, and Redoubts upon it at proper Distances.

An Express is arrived from the Mediterranean, with Advice, that the new King of Naples and Sicily was crowned at Palermo the 2d Instant, with all possible Magnificence; and 'tis reported, that he will sail with the Troops from Messina, and conduct the Army himself to the Siege of Mantua, where at present there reigns a profound Peace, as well as all over Italy, which is in a great Measure ascribed to the Heats of the Season.

We are assured that the Swedes have agreed to a Treaty of Neutrality for three Years; and 'tis said they are, during that Time, to receive a Subsidy from this Count, of 400,000 Crowns. We hear that Count Tasso gave a splendid Entertainment at Konigsegg, on Occasion of this Treaty, and that the King of Sweden's Secretary, who brought it to Maturity, is to be made a Count.

Paris, July 22. According to an Intimation from the Marquis de Fenelon, the French Ambassador here, the States General met on Wednesday last, and deputed Seven of their Members, viz. one from each Province, accompany'd by Secretary Fagel, to go to his Excellency. They accordingly went in great State and Solemnity, and were received with a more than ordinary Complacency by his Excellency, who 'tis said declared to them, 'That the most Christian King and his Allies, out of Regard to the pressing Instances of the Maritime Powers, had agreed to consent to an Armistice, but wholly abstracted from any former Plan, of which they pretend to have no Knowledge, nor no manner of Thought upon this Occasion.'

In whatever Light this Affair may be taken by some Politicians, who perhaps may reckon it a Piece of surprising Condescension in the Allies, this is certain, that the real Strength of France and Spain, whether Land or Naval, has all along been falsely and scandalously exaggerated; and if we may credit such as seem to be in the Secret, the Dutch are just on the Point of closing in with the Councils of his Britannick Majesty, and taking such Steps, as have but a very small Tendency to favour the ambitious Views of the House of Bourbon. Mean time this Finesse of the Court of Versailles is generally thought to be extremely well tim'd, to prevent a Declaration, which perhaps might have given a great Shock to the Neutrality; for the States of Holland were sitting that very Day, in order to return their Answer to the Memorial of his Excellency Mr. Walpole.

L O N D O N .

We hear that James Oglethorpe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Haslemere, will be appointed Governor of South Carolina, in the Room of Governor Johnson deceased.

Yesterday Morning the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick set out from his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with Mr. Justice Fortescue Alland (attended out of Town by the Sheriff of Middlesex and his Officers) to hold the Assizes, which begin this Day at the Castle of Winton.

The same Day ended the Hearing of the great Cause before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, between the Right Hon. the Lord Abergavenny and Morice Conyers, Esq; when, after many learned Arguments on both Sides, his Lordship was pleased to defer his Judgment until this Morning.

Last Tuesday Se'ennight John Lewis of Gloucester, Esq; a Gentleman of an Estate of 4000 l. per Annum, was married at St. Alban's, to Miss Bond, Daughter to Thomas Bond of the County of Hertford, a beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.

On Friday last died at Richmond in the County of Surry, Charles Carr, Esq; formerly a Sub-Brigadier in his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue.

Last Sunday Night his Excellency the new Portugal Ambassador set out from his House in Golden-square, for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, from whence he will proceed to Hanover, to wait on his Majesty.

Yesterday Morning died at Harrow on the Hill, in the County of Middlesex, William Gardiner, Esq; Son of the late Sir Philip Gardiner, Knight, a Gentleman of a very plentiful Fortune, which devolves to his Brother Mr. Gardiner of Whitby in the County of York.

Last Sunday Night about 10 o'Clock, Mr. Price of the Haymarket, and Mr. Johnson of Piccadilly, coming from Fulham to London, were attacked between Little Chelsea and Walham Green, by two Foot Pads, who knocked them off their Horses, and robbed them of their Money, Watches, &c. to the Amount of 22 l.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Baldwin Malet, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, was inducted into the Rectory of Street, with the Chapel of Walton annexed, in the County of Somerset and Diocese of Bath and Wells; and a Dispensation is passed the Great Seal to enable him to hold the said Rectory, together with the Vicarage of Doultong, with the Chapel of East-Cranmer, West-Cranmer, Stoke-Lane, and Downhead, thereto annexed, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

Last Monday the new-born Son and Heir of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; by the Lady Mordaunt, his Wife, Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Peterborough, was Baptized at St. James's House by the Name of Charles; when her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia stood Godmother, and his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon. the Lord Lynn stood Godfathers.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk has purchased Mr. Hill's fine House and Gardens at Teddington.

By the Death of the late Sir Henry Furnese, Bart, an Estate upwards of 200,000 l. falls to his only whole

Sister, sole Daughter of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. Father, by his second Wife, the Lady of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, and Sister to the Lord Monck, Lady; and the Personal Estate, which is very great, will be divided amongst his half Sisters.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Philip Eyre, one of the Fellows of New College Oxford, was installed Prebendary of Ulverton, in the Cathedral Church of Litchfield, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Palmer deceased.

A few Days since, the Rev. Mr. Shallet Tun A. M. and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was Promoted, by his Majesty, to be Royal Professor of Modern History in that University.

B A N K R U P T .

Henry Fenn, of the City of Norwich, Web Weaver.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 138 1-half. 145. South Sea 82 3-4ths. Old Annuity 100 1-2 to 3-4ths. New ditto 107 to 1-4th. Three per C. 94. Royal-Assurance 97 3-4ths. London-Almanac 12 to 1-8th. African 17. India Bonds 31. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 14s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 21. 13s. Premium. Bank of England 81. Premium. Salt Tally 31. 5s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Premium. Welsh and Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 21. per Cent. Discount.

Excise-Office, London, July 11, 1751.

BY Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, on Wednesday the 23d Instant, will be exposed in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of condemn'd Books, Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roasted, Chocolate, Brand-Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters, Soap, and Starch; which may be viewed the 21st and 22d Instant, at the Excise-Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-House, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Aliments of the Particulars will be done at the said Office on Friday the 18th Instant.

This Day is Published, (Price One Shilling)

R E M A R K S on a Book lately published, intituled, *A plain Account of the Nature and Ends of the SACRAMENT of the Lord's SUPPER*. In a Letter to an Author.

Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the Oxford-Arms in Ward Lane.

This Day is Published, (Price Six-Pence)

Beautifully printed in the same Manner as Mr. TONSON's Plays, with a handsome Frontispiece and Red Title.

A COMEDY called, *A Wife to be Left*. Written by Mrs. ELIZA HAYWOOD.

Printed for W. FEALES, and sold by John OSBORN at Golden-Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,

All TONSON's and FEALES's new Editions of the PLAYS, beautifully printed, with Red Titles, at 6 d. each.

This Day is Published,

[Price Six-Pence]

T H E A R G U M E N T with the DISPUTES about Subscription, and the REPEAL of the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS. Briefly Stated. In a Letter to a Friend. Printed for J. ROBERTS, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

Where also may be had,

I. An APOLOGY for the CHURCH of ENGLAND touching their CLAIMS of SPIRITUAL POWERS, as derived from CHAILEST. Addressed to the KING of GREAT BRITAIN. Second Edition. Price 6 d.

II. The CHURCH of ENGLAND vindicated from CALUMET, the true VIEWS of DIFFERENCES in their DEMANDS of the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS, laid open. Being REACTIONS upon the REACTIONS of some DIFFUSING TEACHERS, lately published as LECTURES against POPERY, at SALTERS-HALL. With a PRE-SCRIPT in ANSWER to the OBJECTIONS of DR. WRIGHT. Price 2 s.

III. A Select MANNER of DEVOTION for SICK PERSONS, intended for the USE of FAMILIES. But especially for MINISTERS. To which is added, AN OFFICE for MAFFIELD under SENTENCE of DEATH. Price 2 s.

IV. The APPRENTICES Vade-Mecum, &c. Contains 1. Observations on the INDUSTRIES entered into by Master and Servant. 2. Directions for a Young Man's BEHAVIOR in his APPRENTICESHIP. 3. Brief CAUTIONS to a Young MAN against the SCEPTICISM and INFIDELITY of the present AGE. Price 1 s.

L O N D O N .

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.